Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

have been any more effective than it has been, if it had been thus supported, it is impossible to say.

Until the recent action of the French Chamber, the national legislatures seem to have fought a bit shy of committing themselves to the idea of definite treaties with specially designated countries. They have satisfied their consciences with resolutions of a general character which anybody could accept. To France, therefore, through her legislature, belongs the honor — and it is one of the highest which she has ever won — of having laid aside all hesitation and all evasion and of having instructed her Administration to come straight to the point and ask for a treaty of arbitration with the United States. This the Administration will doubtless do, and we know of nothing in the relations of the two countries to cause the State Department at Washington to hesitate to respond quickly and heartily to the request when it shall be made. This resolution makes it not only possible but probable that before an arbitration treaty shall have been made between the two great English-speaking peoples, a consummation for which so many in both countries have so long and earnestly labored, the two greatest republics of the world will have bound themselves in express terms forevermore to live in peace and harmony with each other, as they have in fact done heretofore.

DECLARATION OF THE MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

"The feasibility of arbitration as a substitute for war is now demonstrated. In the last seventy-nine years at least eighty important controversies between civilized nations have been successfully adjusted in this mode. Thirteen of these controversies have been between the United States and Great Britain. Arbitration is now the American practice. To perpetuate peace, a formal act should make it henceforth the rule of national life.

The present time is ripe for such a step. In 1887 an English delegation of thirteen men, all prominent in public life, brought to this country a memorial signed by two hundred and thirty-three members of the House of Commons, addressed to the President and Congress of the United States, and expressing the wish that all future differences between the countries be settled by arbitration. In response to this memorial our Congress in 1890 unanimously requested the President to open negotiations to this end with all countries with which we have diplomatic relations. In the same year the republics of North, South and Central America, by their representatives in the International American Conference, declared their adoption of arbitration as a principle of American international law in the settlement of controversies between these republics. And in October of that same year a treaty drafted by that conference was submitted by our State Department to the governments of all the civilized nations, for their consideration and concurrence. In June, 1893, the British House of Commons unanimously expressed its approval of the movement.

In taking the next great step forward, the United States should lead. Our country is free from foreign entanglements, is strong and prosperous in the result of its peaceful policy, and the world knows that we are not moved to it by fear. It is for those nations whose peaceful position is strongest, and whose strength is most conspicuous, to take the initiative; and it is time for Great Britain and the United States to act.

Expressing, as we believe, the judgment of the American people, we urge the government of the United States to negotiate a treaty of arbitration with Great Britain."

THE POWER OF UNITED EFFORT.

Boston is a hard city to capture. Ordinarily it yields but slowly and then only imperfectly. But the conservative old city, which Sumner found so difficult to win to the anti-slavery cause, was last month completely in the possession of the Christian Endeavor hosts long before the big Convention opened. The churches, State Houses, monuments, museums, art halls, libraries, hotels, restaurants, private dwellings, business houses, parks, old graveyards, depots, street-car lines, cabs,—everything, in fact, had surrendered unconditionally days before the advance guards of the Endeavorers showed their banners. "Father Endeavor" Clark, on his arrival, was presented with the keys of the city and told to do what he pleased with them.

During the days of the Convention little else was thought of or talked of. The ordinary news of the day found great difficulty in squeezing itself into out-of-the-way corners of the great Boston dailies, so religious had they become for the time being. Newsboys on the streets inquired how they could become members of the Endeavor Society. Guides became so accommodating that they approached old Bostonians who had lived all their days in the city, and offered to show them the sights. Street-car conductors, working themselves nearly unconscious in collecting fares, wished themselves "one of 'em."

The order in the city during the entire time, notwithstanding the immense throng of nearly a hundred thousand people brought in by the Convention, was even better than at ordinary times. Though the electric cars were often packed so that all the "spring" was taken out of them, there were no accidents. The labor of the police was almost entirely simply directive. It was inspiring, exhilarating even, to see the great crowds,—ten thousand in each of the tents, ten thousand in Mechanics Hall, on Sunday a hundred churches full,—held together and swayed by the power of a common thought and feeling and purpose. It was the sublimest exhibition that we have ever seen of the all-mastering power of united effort.

No such convention of Christians, old or young, has

ever before been held. The success of the Endeavor movement since its organization fourteen years ago, and especially in this last mammoth convention, is proof positive that young people, when rightly handled, can just as easily be led to serve the good as the bad. More easily, in fact; for there is not an evil under the sun, however powerful and well organized, that could bring together and hold together for days one-half the number of young men and young women that this Convention brought together in Boston. The united activity of the young on the side of right is to be the Christian watchword of the future.

To say nothing of the tremendous power of this movement in bringing the world to Christ, its indirect influence in breaking down denominational barriers and in unifying the churches has already been great and is destined to be much greater still. The first article of its faith is: "For Christ and the Church." The second is denominational loyalty. In this unique way, in which both truth and liberty of thought are perfectly respected, the ultimate result of its work must be a united church.

Not only were frequent allusions made during the convention to this aspect of its influence, but quite as frequent were the references to its power in breaking down sectional and international animosities and in promoting the peace of the world. It is not strange that this phase of the work should come so prominently to the front, because peacemaking belongs to the innermost substance of Christianity. To be a Christian Endeavorer is to be a striver after the peace of the world as well as after its purity, for as sin and war go together, so righteousness and peace are bosom companions. If the United Society of Christian Endeavor, in its various branches in all parts of the earth, keeps a clear consciousness of its mission as a peacemaker, it will be able to make war in the world absolutely impossible after two generations more and possibly within a single generation. Its work means a united world as well as a united church.

In its good citizenship movement, recently taken up, it has a great field for showing how Christian principles may be practically applied to all questions of government and of the general national life. If it is true to its mission in this field, it will be able to do much towards correcting the false ideas of citizenship and of patriotism which have come down from the past and which have led many thoughtful Christians almost to despair of the possibility of a man's being a good follower of Jesus Christ and at the same time an active, patriotic citizen. Its work in this field will have to be both destructive and constructive, and we shall sincerely hope that its leaders may be wise enough to steer clear of the snares which will beset its pathway and endanger its entire work as a profoundly religious organization.

"Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful."

THE FRENCH AT KIEL.

In *Harper's Weekly* for July 20th, Mr. Poultney Bigelow gives the following statement of the behavior of the French at the opening of the North Sea and Baltic canal:

"The French admiral was present (at the dinner), and some of his officers. The Emperor took pains to treat this nation with conspicuous politeness; but the French fleet, for answer, exchanged courtesies only with Russian sailors, and steamed away from Kiel while the ceremonies were but half over. That was a jarring note, but not called forth by any act of Germans. On the contrary, the entertainers showed a disposition to show the French more than formal courtesy. When the Emperor steamed in review past the war-ships of France, he was followed by a vessel bearing a large number of Reichstag members. Before reaching the French ships an animated discussion took place as to whether they should cheer the Frenchmen as they had cheered the others. It was decided at once that, as the Frenchmen for the time being were guests of the Emperor, they should receive cheers of welcome, and they were given with a will. But no official notice was taken of this on board the French ships. A few isolated sailors grinned and waved their caps; that was all. * * * * * * * *

"And in this the Russians set an example that must have given equal satisfaction on the boulevards. At the great dinner in Hamburg the German Prime Minister was presented to the Russian Grand Duke Alexis. Prince Hohenlohe bowed with a completeness that left nothing to be desired on the part even of an Oriental despot; but it was not low enough for a German in the presence of a Russian. The Grand Duke Alexis, who is the late Czar's brother, treated the German Prime Minister as though he had been a lackey or a passing tourist, made a few common-place remarks in the manner of one affecting indifference, and then, after about thirty seconds, dismissed him curtly, turned on his heel, and strolled up and down the rooms like a man impatiently waiting for his carriage.

"It seemed all done by prearrangement, that the French ambassador might be able to write to Paris and report that Russia had not merely shown enthusiastic affection for France, but had indicated conspicuous indifference to Germany."

Looked at abstractly, if the facts are as here stated and if these are all the facts, the action of the French was conspicuously foolish and unmanly and entirely out of keeping with ordinary French politeness. Having gone to Kiel they ought at least to have been mannerly, for their own sake if for nobody else's. Of the action of the Russian Grand Duke nothing need be said except that it is a true representation of the heart of the Russian oligarchy.

Looking at the action of the French, not abstractly, but from the standpoint of the warlike attitude and armed opposition which France and Germany hold to each other, and of the burning question lying back of it all and keeping up the fires of animosity, their conduct was not so unnatural after all. If the two nations had been each in the other's place, with the same kind of experiences behind them, it is doubtful if Germany would have done